Vol. X.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1826.

No. 33.

CONDITIONS:

The "Adams Sentinel" is pubished every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advanceor Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square; are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Live Cents,-Those exceeding a square, in the same propor

BARGAINS.

George Arnold, Has just received from Philadelphia;

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of almost every article in the

Dry Goods line:

Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp BONNETS.

Hardware, Queensware, CROCHBULS,

Saddlery and Liquors: all of which will be sold cheap; call and judge for yourselves.

CONOWAGO Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers will carry on, at 1 the Fulling Mill of David Becch er, situate on Conowago creek, in Franklin township. Adams county, the Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dueing, Fulling & Dress sing of Cloth

or either of them. Woollen Cloth. Blankets, Flannells, Cassinetts and Linseys, will be mahufactured in a neat and durable manner. Indigo blue will be dyed, if requested.

For the convenience of those at distance, Wool for Carding or Manu facturing, and Cloth for Fulling, will be received at the following places, viz. Thos. M. Knight's store, in Franklin township ; John Gilbert's tavern, in Menallen; Messrs. Wuri's tavern, on the read from Hunter town to Cham bersburg; Jacob Grass' tavern, in Hunters Town; John Beecher's, in Straban ; Wm. E Camp's store, and Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, in Gettysburg. -Wool to be carded into rolls, will be returned in one week-and cloth when finished.

> Robert Morrison, David Beecher.

S hereby given to all persons has 🖁 ing demands against the estate of WILLIAM MITAGERTT, late of the town of Oxford, Adams county, deceased, that they present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers, without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate, either I v Bond, Note, Book account, or otherwise, are required to make speedy pay ment to either of the same. Persons having any costs to pay on said deceased's docket, are particularly requested to come and make payment.

> John Barnitz, Mary A. M. Tagertt,

The Docket is in the hands of Tobias Kepner, Esq. for collection.

S hereby given to the Creditors of Doct. JOHN R. ADVO. whiler persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed by the Oiphans' Court of Adams county. AUDITORS to settle and adjust the j rates and proportions due the respective Creditors out of the assetts remaining in the hands of the Adminis trators of said deceased; and that they will meet for the purpose, at the house of Philip Heart, Innkniper, in the bo sough of Gettieburg, on Saturday the ist day of July nest.

John F. M. Farlane, George Smyzer. " . David Ldie. ិន១០ 🐍

Masonic.

HER. W. Grand. Master and Grand Officers, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, will, in accordance with the request of the Brethren of George Washington Ludge, No. 143, Consecrate the masonic Hall, in Chambershurg, in ample form, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next.

All regular Lodges in Pennsylvania, Chapters and Lodges in neighboring States, and all Brethren in regular standing, not Members of any Lodge, are cordially invited to join in the Cere-

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, JOHN STEVENSON, WILLIAM HEYSER,

G. A. SHRYOCK, HUGH GREENFIELD, GEORGE K HARPER,

Committee of Arrangement. Chambelsburg, April 11th.

AME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, near Hunters. Town, some time in May last, a large red and white

Mooley Cow, about seven years old no

other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Martha Wilson. June 13,

Pains! Pains!

LL you that can come, are invited / to come: all you that can't come are requested to asend to the subscri-Berglate of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn now residing in the brick house immediately opposite Thomas J. Cooper's Store, Gertysburg, and receive for the trifling sum of Five Dollars, one of the most quick and most cerrum remedies ever vet discovered. for the most tormenting of all conplaints, the Rheumatic Pains. No. iess than two, nor more than five pints, are necessary to effect a cure. There are no restrictions as respects drink or diet: Those who doubt, will hold fast to their money, and their pains will hold fast to them. Thismedicine will not cure a dozen com praints, nor is it alleged; but we assert that it will positively cure the Rheu matic Pains, and thereby strengthen and insignrate the system. It will at all times be kept on hand, at the rate of \$1 per pint; or \$1 122 per bottle. and may be had by applying as above, directed to

Samuel R. Smith, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Gettysburg, Pa. April 25.

In order to inspire a greater degree of confidence, one or two Ceruficates. out of many in presession of the Proprietor, are offered to the Public, verbattm-

GETTYSHURO, April 10th, 1826. I, John Meynoch, residing near Gettysburg, do certify, that I was sorely afflicted with the Rheumatic Pains for two years, and hearing of a preparation made by Samuel R. Smith, of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn. I produced two bottles, and I am now perfeetly cured. Witness present, John Truxel. JOHN MEYNOCIL

STRABANTOWNSHIP, A.C. April 11, 1826. I, Ehzabeth Hossler, wife of George Hossler, do certify, that my husband got some medicine of Samuel R. Smith, of Littlestown, Adorns county, Penn. for mypains, and I took only one pint, and I can now test perfectly well, and feel no more pains. I am now sixty four years old. Witness present, Albert her

ELIZABETH MHOSSLER. mark

STRAMEN TO WYSHIP, A.C. April 11, 1500. I. Winimin Cashinan, do certify, that I have all the Plycumatic jerns for 18 years and upwar is, and early est nothing to relieve nie with I appred to Samuel R. Smith, of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn, and procured bree bottles, and have taken two of them : or getain medicine that in I me half so much good of brinds, believe the third bottle will effectually code me, although I am now fifty. WILLIAM CASHMAN.

N B From the very flattering age this Medicine, a cure will be warrant. nd for I werry Dollars, from this date--May 24, 1826.

RAGS!/RAGS!

Cotton BAGS at the Office.

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFFONS

Dancing,

ROM Philadelphia, and at present lisle, most respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg, that he will open a

DANCING SCHOOL. for a course of 16 Lessons, for \$5, as soon as 20 Scholars can be obtained, A variety of the newest Cotillions and figures as danced in Philadelphia last winter will be taught. A Subscription List left at this Office.

82 REWARD.

CTRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Adams county, about the twentieth of May, a large rawboned dark red,

Milch Cow. The subscriber has also Milch Cow

in his possession; of a red brindle co-The owner is desired to come prove properly and take her away. Thos. Stephens.

For Sale at this Office,

Justices' and Constables' ASSISTANT, being a general collection of

FORMS OF PRACTICE. Interspersed with various observa-

tions and directions—together with a number of acquidged cases, relative to the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.

By WM GRATDON, Esq.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA. From the Mational Intelligencer, June 6. In the African Repository, publish-

d in this city, for the present month, ve observe an able letter from Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent, giving, in detail, a full account of the internal affairs and external relations of the Colony, established by the American Colonization Society on the Coast of Africe, and representing it as possess. ing an importance and promise, rately. if ever, before witnessed in any similar establishment. The whole article, from the pen of Mr. Ashmun, is exceedingly interesting; but for the sake of those who may not have access to the journal in which it is published, we venture to throw into an abridged form its niest important statements.

Mr. Ashmun has very justly remarked, "that there only upon whose hearts the destinies of this infant Cofony have, for a course of years, maintained a strong hold, can enlist their with those of its founders and friends: that they only can duly appreciate the value of that scale of success to which the age, the means, and the population of the sculement, of necessity confine it.'

So diversified, at present, are the interests of the Colony, that Mr. Ash mun has, very judiciously, we think, arranged, under distinct heads, the various subjects of his communication. - The Health of the Colomy.

The most perfect health, we are informed, exists at the Colony, exceptand a species of troublesome, but not dangerous, scorbutic affections. From the 17th of June, to the 1st of January, only five deaths occurred, two of which were small children. The children and young persons, above three years in the Colony, appear to be, in every respect, as healthy, muscular, and vigorous, as the natives of the Coast. Adults, who have been the same time in Africa, acquire a predims pairs are now pearly come; I could not - | lection for the climate, and enjoy equal health with those in America.

The civil state of the Colony. Ty the Beard, has undergone no maic- of signals from the cupola of this house clection of Colonial Officers, in August . is great.

their selection, and gave evidence of their increasing competency for self government. They appointed men every way disposed to a cordial co-operation with the Agent. The constitu tion and laws appear to be the pride o all. Every attempt to impede the move ments of Government awakens general indignation, and is sure to receive the public rebuke. Ignominious punishments have been seldom inflicted. "I am happy to believe, (says Mr. Ash. mun) that I hold the balance of the laws, in the midst of a people, with whom the first perceptible inclination of the sacred scale, determines, authoritatively, their sentiments and conduct." There may be individual exceptions; but such is the general character of the people.

Agriculture of the Colony.

One hundred and twenty sections of plantation lands have been surveyed. But the advantages for improvement and allotted to as many different families, but, with the exception of ten sec- ors have advanced many of the youthe tions, given to the settlers on the St. | to a point, beyond which they, them. Paul's river, all these lands are but selves, have no means of proceedings ill adapted, as respects their soil and In the concluding remarks on this sublocation, to cultivation. Their ability to | ject, Mr. Ashmun makes a very ima obtain a subsistence by other pursuits, pressive appeal to the youth of our has induced the settlers, too generally, without intending to abandon the cultivation of their lands, to defer this labor to a future period. The last year's crops succeeded extremely well, until nearly harvest time, but were then, in a great measure, destroyed by the an imals and insects of the country. By clearing the lands, this will, hereafter, be prevented. The St. Paul's territory appears to possess great fertility, battery on the height of Thomsontown and every advantage for agricultural for the protection of vessels in the improvements. "Nothing (says Mr. Ashmun) but disasters of the most extraordinary nature can prevent the settlement of sturdy farmers now happily seated on it, from making their way directly to respectability and abundance. The means of the colonists to obtain the comforts of life, and acquire

On this subject, the Colonial Agent states, "that, except a very few emigrants, the most independent in their circumstances from America, the Co tonists generally live in a style of nearness and comfort, approaching to elegante in many instances, unknown before their arrival in Africa. An interesting family, twelve months in the Colony, without the means of furnish ing a comfortable table, is unknown; and, an individual, of whatever age or sex, without an ample supply of decent apparel, cannot be found. Attare successfully building houses, and improving their premises. Most of the young men have provided themselves with building materials, in preparation for the change which will take place when they become of age, in their civil relations. Every family has the means of employing from four to six native laborers, at an expense of from gent occasions, individual settlers have advanced, repeatedly, for the public sympathies in any answerable degree, service, produce to the amount of from 300 to 600 dollars. Mechanics receive for wages \$2 per day, and common laborers from 75 cents to \$1.75 cents Their services are in great demand A surplus quantity of Rice is at pres ent raised by the natives, and may be cheaply purchased. Several hundred tons of camwood annually pass through the hands of settlers. The amount of Tvery bought and sold during a year is estimated at from 5 to \$8000. Domestic animals, though not number ous, are on the increase. Fish are excellent and abundant. By a few drafts ing a few cases of chronic casualties, in the morning, a thousand pounds may be obtained weekly. On a given quantity of ground, the crop of rice is found to double that of an ordinary wheat crop, and obtained with half the

> The Buildings, and other works of construction.

Fort Stockton has been entirely rebuilt, and in a very improved siyle. The new Agency house is nearly com pleted, and only was to be finished with American materials. The Gov. ernment House, at the St. Paul's, will soon be finished. A telegraphic com The system of government, adopted i munication is to be established bein August, 1524, and since sanctioned tracen the two settlements, by means

constructed by nine blacks, under the direction of the Colonial Agent, which visits, once a fortaight, Rio Sisters and Grand Bassa, and freighted both ways. generally carries and brings merchandisc and produce to the amount of from four to eight hundred dollars per trip. Two small churches have been crected under circumstances of a most gratifying nature.

The means of literary and all other kinds of mental improvement.

Five schools, exclusive of Sanday schools, have been supported during the year, and still continue in operathey possess good mental powers. Should emigration cease for a dem months, to throw little ignorants into the colony, the phenomenon of a child of 5 years old unable to read, would not, it is believed, exist in the Colony. are extremely limited. The instruct. own country. The Defensive Force of the Colony.

The militia are organized into two corps: the artillery, of fifty, and the infantry, of forty men, on several trying occasions, have snown their soldierlike conduct. There belong to the establishment 15 large carriage and 3 small pivot guns, all fit for services The Agent proposes to open a double roadstead. Religious Character of the Colonists.

This is too flattering, save Mr. Asha mun, to the hopes of the pious friends of the Colony, not to be admitted without hesitation. The Sabbath is observed with strictness. The Sunday schools both for the settlers and nutives, are well sustained and attenda ed, and productive of the happiest frults; and several charitable societies. particularly for the tuition and bringing up of the native children, appear to have been undertaken in a truly Christian spirit. "During the latter half of the year, two commodious and beautiful chapels have been erected. each sufficient to contain leveral hund dred worshippers. They stand on the confines of a once gloomy forest, cunsecrated to the demon worship of the natives; and while they are beheld by Christians as new and joyful landmarks of the widening empire of the Son of God, are regarded by the neighboring tribes as monuments of the incipient overthrow of their superstitions and as prophetic beacons of its hastening dissolution." More than fifty persons have in the 15 months past, embracing nearly the whole young adult population, became the serious & des four to six dollars per month. On ur- vout prolessors of Christianity. ... The Colony, says Mr. Ashmun, vis, in deed & reality, a Christian community. The Faith of the Everlasting Gospel, has become the animating apring of actions the daily rule of life, and the source of inestable hope and enjoyment to a large proportion of the Colonists. I have seen," he adds, "the proudest and profanest foreigners that ever visited the Colony, trembling with amazement and conviction, almost literally in the descriptive language of Paul, "Find the secrets of their hearts made manifest. and falling down upon their faces, work ship God, and report that God was with this people of a truth."

The Morals of the Coloniste. If we have justly estimated the Religious character of the Colony, we may, without difficulty, judge of its morals. They are generally good .---Except for military offences, not a single individual of the Colonists has suffered imprisonment for a period of 22 montes-profane swearing is held in abhorrence. Mr. Ashmun, however, expresses his regret that there has been too little punctuality in the payment of debts, and the moral force of a contract has been too little

Accession of Territory and new Rotablishments cornected with he Colony.

The St Paul's Territory has already become the residence of a number of course lattle received of the value of frial alteration. It has proved itself and the flat staff of Fort Stockton. Lit families. A cession of country has entirely sufficient : for the civil govern-life had been done to the receptacle, theen made to the Colony by King ment of the Colony possesses much of but the agene indulged in the hope that | Preeman, of Young Sestus, and a facthe Republican Character, and, of the in might be in readiness by the first of tony established there for the purchase details, the settlers appear to have accordingly. The want of lumber, and other of rice. A similar cession of territory curate and just ideas. At the annual or huilding materials, in the Colony, has been made by the Chiefs of Grand Bacage It is thought that settlements liast, the gray's expred wisdom in A schooner, of ten cons, has lines I may be commenced at both these place

coast, and this obtained at a very trifling expense.

Relations with the Kroomen. Some difficulties which had occurred with this interesting People have, and Coron. been amicably settled. The Kroomen are invaluably serviceable as watermen, pilots, and laborers. They are on terms of friendly intercourse, and contribute much to the interests of the settlement.

neighboring Tribes. policy pursued by the Colonists in all be doubted; according to which Mistheir intercourse with the native tribes, has given a great and increasing influence over them. We have practically taught them, says Mr. Ashmun, in the spirit of the parent institution, that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good .-We have adopted sixty of their children, and are bringing them up as the other children, and have shown a tender concern for their happiness, and a sacred regard for their rights, and have thus given them a new and surprising view of the character of civilized man. Our influence over them, he adds, is unbounded, is increasing, is more ex. tensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity by asserting. Thieves and other male- from our private correspondents, are factore have, to too many instances to teo important to be put off till Friday. be recited, been voluntarily given up to the Colony for punishment. One of the most obvious effects of the Colomy, has been to check the Slave Trade. We have, says Mr. Ashmun, I think I may confidently say, banished it from where a vessel had arrived in 12 days this district of the coast. Perhaps it from Corfu, that Ibrahim Pacha had Is yet to be seen that this most barbarous of practices may be undermined Missolonghi. The Captain has made by au influence as silent and nopretending as the persuasive power of Christian example. The following is the conclusion of Mr. Ashmun's let-

"To the lasting honor of the American Colonization Society, it has founded a new empire on this Continent, of which the basis is Christianity, intelligence, and rational liberty; has conducted it happily through the perilous Mages of its inception and early growth; has seen its members in the full possession of the means of acquiring the conforts of life, and sustaining against any anticipated opposition, the stand to which they are advanced. The Sothe soundness of the views with which, they appeared before it in 1817, '18, without friends, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the world."

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, June 10, 2 o'clock, P. M. GLORIOUS NEWS FRO

GREECE.

We stop the press to announce the on the 2d of May. We have files of the Le Constitutionel, to the 29th of April inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following GLORI OUS NEWS FROM GREECE. We have time this evening but for a

Icw extracts. reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated Ibrahim having lost s large partion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolanghi, lately about 8,000 men, regular and irregurecalled to his assistance the troops lar. A corps of Turkish troops, unwhich he had left at Glanenza and Pyr gos, to the number of 4000 men, and schild Pache, was immediately directon the 24th of March made a general ed against them; but it was surrounassault, in which he was mortally wounfled. The enemy attacked the city schild, the commander, made prisoner. upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be the meakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended killed, because 8,000 Greeks who arthe victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabrier. Ihrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lenanto, and passed overto Patras. Thus ended this famous siege, from which the enemics of liberty expected their triumph, and i flattered themselves with the hone of seeing the Greeks fall and return to

The state of things in the Polononnesus improves every day, and every Thing is becoming more regular, and returning to order. The National Assithe Greek Chiefs before named. They sembly, which has been convoked, not also state the arrival of the Greek fleet, at Megare, but at Methera. (between and the re-taking of Vassilad). Corinth and Argosi, carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Colethi to set out and respectable quarter, the following imassemble and re-unite the chiefe of Ro.) portant intelligence. melia, and fly with them to the relief of the first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring to ascend the stairs | . The first communication was from the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring the short in each of the cases; and in out, endeavouring the short in each of the cases. Massalonghi. Colocotroni is to re- Bride, - Gallera of the rich of A. regard to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Carrolle The deceased turned parity round and jer again in the rich of A. regard to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Carrolle The deceased turned parity round and jer again in the rich of A. main b.ockading Tapoints, until that pril s. a. That news had been re. and Mr. Adams, the idea of our con-extended her arms in an imploring the lext of the next o

tion along more than 100 miles of nurrender. Colispoli is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Viverous, and the president, Conduriottis, at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Moden

We find many articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unex-Laus Deo. pected success.

The London Courier of the 3d of May, states that the Paris papers of The Relations of the Colony with the Sunday and Monday, contain intelligence from Greece of so positive a The just, humane, and benevolent character, that its authenticity cannot solonghi has successfully withstood the attacks of the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha. The account of the death of Ibrahim Pacha had been officially teceived at Corfu, from Prevasa, on the 4th of April. Three Tartars were despatched to the latter place for Surgeons, but before they could return with medical aid, this celebrated chieftain expired. The news is said to be confirmed under dates from Leghorn, Corfu, Rante, Trieste, Rome, Arcons,

> LAUSANNE, April 27. The Lausanne Gazette of 27th A. pril gives, in an extraordinary number, news from Greece.-It says,-The following, which we have just received the day of our ordinary publication. We hasten to communicate them to our subscribers this very evening .-

> LEGHURN, April 19. We have just leatnt from Ancona, been wounded in the last attack on this declaration, but without giving further particulars.

> CORFU. April 3. Ibrahim in the last attack had combined all his preparations in a manner which promised decisive success.

A considerable force was ordered to advance by land; while 200 boats and small craft, with 3,000 men on board, were to attack on the sea side. attack on this point at first succeeded, and the Egyptian troops, after having surmounted all the obstacles that the nature of the ground presented, penetrated to the Custom-house.

But, on the other hand, the Greeks had prepared every thing to receive ciety has demonstrated experimentally the enemy courageously. Intrenched behind a long line of hogsheads filled with sand, which extended from the Custom house to the mills, they had planted their cannon there, and from our townsmen, who have numbered behind this rampert kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's troops.

On both sides the battle was obstinate and terrible; but the resistance of the inhabitants and of the garrison Monday evening and two yesterday was so intrepid, and the carnage of the | morning. Egyptians, commanded by Ibrahim in | We have already stated the oppres-Several others ran aground. Scarcely 500 men escaped, on the sea side, this terrible disaster. The troops on the land-side had the same fate. Ibrahim

It was at that very moment that the arrival of Fahvier, Botzaris, Gouras, and Karaiskaki was announced, with der the command of Mehemet Redded and destroyed, and Mchemet Red-

Second Letter from Corfu, April 3. I have the pleasure to announce to you the happy news of the death of the famous Ibrahim. This news has been that several thousand Turks have been brought to-day officially from Prevesa, to which place three Tartars had been Tived during the heat of the action, fell despatched to fetch surgeons, who did upon the Turks and thus accomplished not find him alive. Ibrahim, in the attack on Missolonghi, sceing his troops discouraged, and in part destroyed by the fire of the Greeks, tushed towards the ramparts of the place, with his sabre in his hand, at the head of some men whom he had been able to rally; but a Greek having perceived him. took a good aim at him and he fell on

> Other letters from Zinte, by was of | tive nothingness. Trieste, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim. Third Letter from Corfu, April 6.

The last letters from Missolonghi entirely confirm the preceding accounts-namely, the complete defeat of Ibrahim, mortally wounded in the action, and the arrival of Fabrier with

Angranty, May le --- We have terrived, from a highly

March; from Smyrna, the 18th, & Constantinople the 19th; ell stating that Commodore Hamilton had announced England and Russia. These dates seem to be Old Style. The second is the following letter from Odessa, 31st March, O. S. (April 12:)-

"Thirty-seven ships have arrived here, in four days, from Constantinople. They confirm the above news and add, that Commodore Hamilton had caused hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks to cease. This news was brought by express from Smyrna. The brother of the Count Capo d'Istria, by the common consent of Great Britain and Russia, is shortly to go to Greece to assume the digeity of President of the Greeks in the Peloponnesus.

Benlin, (Prussia,) April 26. Since the return of the Duke of Wellington, it is no longer kent secret that decisive steps have been taken for the deliverance of Greece, and a manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas to that effect, is shortly expected.

From a private letter published in the New York American, dated London, April 29th, we learn that the Duke of Wellington has returned to London, from his mission to Russia, but, as yet, nothing has transpired the sea shore, over upwards of 45,000 concerning in, or of his opinion lespecting the condition of Russia. It is understood that Russla has sent her ultimatum to the Turk, in which he is called upon to fulfil the treaty, by placing Moldavia and Wallachia in the condition therein stipulated, or that Russia would march her armies into those provinces. It is also understood that Russia has given notice to her allies, that she will admit of no interference in the present difficulties with the Porte; thus denying in her own case, the law which she and they have advocated and enforced as regards others. If this be the determination of Russia, it is worse than hopeless to anticipate that any relief will be afforded by any other Christian power of Europe to the Greeks, as in the present juncture of affairs, we presume there will not be found any one among them willing to encounter's break with the Czar upon a question which does not immediately affect his own interests. Balt. Chron.

NORFOLK, June: 7. Violent Thunder Storm - Neither our experience, nor that of others of many more years, records any parallel in violence and duration, to the storm of thunder and lightning which visited this town between the hours of six on

length obliged to retreat in disorder; many days preceding up to Monday. the massacre was dreadful : part of the On that morning by 10 o'clock, the boats fell a prey to the flumes, and the thermometer, notwithstanding the mitwas up to 90, and by 3, P. M. was at 98. About 4 o'clock the canopy was overcast, and portended a change reviving all nature. At 6 o'clock the The obscurity which has hitherto received, in the battle a mortal wound. rain began to fall in gentle showers, and of Mr. Shindler, in the vicinity of Mid- are the fruits of slavery, and othe tice so continued until hear eight, when, as if the windows of heaven had been suddenly opened, and all its artillery put in requisition, vivid lightnings flashed from every point in one continuous blaze, and the redoubled peals of it seemed prophetic.

was temporarily suspended, but the flashes of the lightning at short intervals, gave strong indications that the atmosphere was still heavily charged From a correspondent of the New York Com. with the electric fluid. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock, the rain again descended in torrents, and, with a short intermission, until the lightning, like a stream of liquid fire, accompanied with peals of thunder that would have appolled the stoutest heart, illumined the whole surrounding scenery, and rendered the few intervals of darkness the more awful and impressive. We and with whom you are acquainted, certainly have never witnessed a more murdered his wife, by cutting her sublime spectacle, or one more calculated to remind man of his compara-Beacon.

THE JUBILLE.

to the former and present Presidents | ted for trial. of the United States and surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, to participate in the Grand Ju- Coroner. It appears by the testimo- lation of so the stables.

ces. Thus the Society has jurisdic place pressed by famine, is forced to celved there from Odessa, of the 30th respondent, that athletic and patriotic them in vehicles resembling palanquint, would obviate every difficulty. to the Greek government the recogni- Mr. Jefferson could thus, without the tion of the independence of Greece by least danger or difficulty, be brought to Richmond, where our Corporation would have the elegant and commodious steam-boat Washington, for instance, to take him, and Messrs. Madison and Monroe on board. Proceeding thence to Washington for the President, and to Baltimore for Mr. Carroll, the boat could then return in two or three days with its inestimable car-In like manner a steam-boat should be sent to Boston, for the venerable Adams; and if Mr. Jay could not make the journey by land, he could be taken to Mount Pleasant in a palanquin, and thence there would be no inconvenience in coming down in one of the elegant barges .- Thus might these venerable patriots and sages be collected once more on this side of the grave, and by their presence impart a degree of splendour and moral grandeur to the great festival, and which, as it has never before been equalled, so would it never be equalled hereaf-Balt. Chron.

> The Freeman's Journal, states that fires prevailed in the woods of New Jersey, extending from a spot about 50 miles S. E. of Philadelphia, nearly, to acres. Upwards of 8000 cords of wood, prepared for market, have been burnt and a number of cattle destroyed.

Black Rock Harbor .- On Saturday evening, the 27th ult. about 130 feet of the pier at Black Rock, (near Niagara, New York,) yielded to the pressure of the water, and the basin, together with the canal, was reduced to its natural level. Four of the cribs were removed, two of them to their foundations, and the other to a considerable depth, a fifth is seriously injured. So great was the rush of water, that the Steamboat Henry Clay, after landing her cargo, and wood, with the full power of her machinery, aided by a fair wind and sails, with an anchor and tow line ahead, was hardly able to surmount it-The struggle was long and doubtful, and lasted several hours, but she was

A whirlwind, we have been informed, lately passed over the Susquehanna, a few miles below Columbia, and in its progress raised a column of water apparently three or four feet in diameter, which ascended with a violent rushing noise and passed into an overhanging cloud. The upper part of cean and the lakes. York Rec.

FREDERICK-Town June 10. dletown, in this county, were consumed on Monday night last. The fire originated in the mill, and had progressrd so far as to render unavailing all efforts to rescue the miller, Mr. Roderick, who, distressing to relate, perishthunder were rendered more terrific ed in the flames, calling for assistance. only by the awful destruction of which | The mill, we understand, contained 3000 bushels of grain, and 200 barrels About 8 o'clock the war of elements of flour, all of which, with a large barn and its contents, were entirely consum-Herald.

New Port, (Herkimer Co) June 5.

I have to inform you of one of the most aggravating cases of murder, which took place in this village on the 1st inst. (Thursday) in the annals of crime. About 3 o'clock of that day, Samuel Perry, a merchant, who has for 16 years been an inhabitant here. throat with a large pocket knile which day, as he has since confessed, for

New York, for the Celebration of the an examination before the Hon. Sher-4th July, have f twarded invitations man Wooster, Esq. and fully commit-Our correspondent has furnished us male adult in the trum of Senger with the evidence given before the since the Tiller M contact map the

bilee. The Commercial, in speaking by of captain L. A. Scott, that, as he of it save, who great difficulty in was passion the residence of Perry, he

manner, and captain Scott caught herin his arms, and he staid by her until she expired, which was about ten minutes after. Several physicians were next examined, who proved that the wound was made by a sharp instrument, and was sufficient to prove mortal: Capt. Scott, with Mr. T. II. Arnold, went in pursuit of Perry, whom they found in a lower room, on the bed, armed with a sharp knife. which was bloody. He gave up the knife, and on being questioned, said he had committed the murder. He had inflicted several wounds on himself. none of which were considered mortal. Perry was in a partial state of intoxication, but considered by the physicians perfectly sane.

The verdict of the coroner's inquest was "Wilful Murder." He will probably have his trial in September next, at Herkimer.

Thus has fallen one of the most virtuous, modest, and unassuming ladies, in society; and in the prime of her life and usefulness, and without an enemy except the monster of a husband. She was 35 years of age, and has left a family of five children to mourn her loss. The feelings of the people in this vicinity can be better conceived than described. He was inquired of what had induced him to commit the murder? He gave no direct answer, but insinuated an idea that Mrs Perry had been unchaste, which no one believes, not even himself; which is only adding to his infamy. Perry-has been in the habit of grossly abusing his wife, and getting drunk for sever-

Mr. Perry has been in the mercantile business for many years, and is well known in this city.

From the (Baltimore) "Genius of - Universal Emancipation." AN ABOMINATION.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning last, in the court house yard, in this christian city of Baltimore, under the authority of the Orphans' court, were sold at public auction, to a southern slavery, a mother and four children, the oldest not more than six or seven years, and the youngest at the breast. The spectacle was well extendated to awaken all the sympthies of our naeventually able to reach Buffulo. The ture. The mother, a most respectable interruption to the navigation of the and interesting looking woman, was canal in that quarter, must necessarily in tears ; and the children who were be for a very inconvenient length of old enough to have any sense of their condition, and to know what was doing. wept with a pathos that would have melted a heart of stone. The auctioneer displayed his authority & performed his duly with a notable degree of insensibility. - Some half a dozen slavers were present, and bid against each other with demoniacal avidity—they were at length knocked down to a New Orleans slaver and before this the column spread and assumed a they are no doubt on board a slave vesbroom, like appearance as it approach | sel on their way to the New Orleans Nagle, from Havre, whence he sailed person, so frightful, that they were at sive temperature of the weather, for ed the cloud, the water being convert- market. The transaction took place ed into mist or spray by the violence during the session of the court, and with which it was carried upward. It there was of course a large crowd of general appearance the phenomenon spectators, and it is but justice to thent troops on board perished in the lire, igating effect of a fine westerly breeze resembled the waterspouts of the o. to state that they manifested a siconic indignation at the transaction, but it was dene in pursuance of the laws cf the State, and under the authority of - Another Fire !- The mill and barn a court, and what could they do? Such

> Certain benevolent individuals in New York, are endoavoring to make up a large amount of flour, to send to the suffering laborers in England. Such an effort is worthy out kind hearted neighbors-the very intention deserves the highest praisewe trust that nothing will occur to prevent the execution of the benevolent plan.-It were well that it were done quickly. U. S. Gar.

Serious Accident .- While a largo number of persons were employed on Tuesday last, in raising the rafter of a church in Green-street, Boston, a portion of the tackle gave way, or was suddenly slacked up, and a large cupola rafter, weighing about seven tolls. tell over the front of the huilding. carrving with it the staging upon which were several workmen, and a considerable part of the front wall. Seven or eight persons were much injured by he had taken from his store the same the falling of the timbers, the staging, bricks, Sec. and two have some died. the purpose of carrying his hellish plan. The accident, it is saide a uttributat of into execution. He was immediate- to the master rigger, who repletted The Committee of arrangements, in ly taken into custody, and underwent to secure in a project manner the broy

There has been out one of the of a

Locusts -- Much is soul shout the the way, will be that of performing the heard the cry of murder, and shricks insect concerns to war to we true. journey. But this can be obviated - of distress the burst open the door, which remains a finance the The distance of land dravelling would and saw the deceased, with her throat summer after the lack gian battle in



The Parterre

From the N. Y. Evening Post. Extract from the "Maid of Athens," a Poem, delivered by Mr. Robert Barker, at the Anniversary of the Philolexian Society May 24, 1826. Tis not often that we meet with lines more beautiful, or that do more eredit to our columns. Alas ! that woman's heavt divine Should e'er be made affliction's shrine a

A dreary waste without a sun, For cold despair to feed upon ! Alas! that she should ever know The work of sorrow, and forego Her little bour of happiness, With all its fond devotedness, For anguish, and the wreak of feeling. By disappointment's sad revealing. Man worships at a thousand shrines, Where er the ray of pleasure shines; And where the rosy god prevails, His faithless heart with rapture bails The wine cup speckling to the brim. And oft, in beauty's moonlit bower, He whispers love: but soon to him Prises he ne'er had felt its power. And he can wander, like the bee, From flower to flower, from tree to tree; ad for each bud that blooms and dies, Can find another as he flies : But woman ne'er can faithless be, She has one sole idolatry-One altar stone for her is rear'd, By her beloved, by her rever'd And there she feeds her cherish'd flame With fond solicitude, but when Its ray is dimm'd and gone, the sai Can never be illum'd again. Her's is a mild and gentle power, That prospers in affliction's hour And when the heartlessness of friends

Too long deserted by the shower; And bring again to life and bloom, The heart that sorrow would consume. ----From the United States Gazette.

The Indian Prophecy.

Upon the scorch'd and withering flower,

Falls, like the pestilence, and brings To hope's own fair imaginings

Its withering breath, then woman lends

Where all seem'd drear and comfortless,

Her words of solace; and her smile,

Like moonbeams on a ruin d pile,

Comes, with an influence to bless,

And sheds around such holy light,

As make's e'en desolation bright.

And on her lov'd one's brow of pain,

Her tears full, like the summer rain

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by Geo. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington. It was in 1772, that Col. Washingand a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of exensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessibie by Indian paths, which wound thro' the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented re-

the banks of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to survey and explore those alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the West of Virginia. This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and great abundance of various kinds of game in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of on the baggage horses, made the ad-

reasonably desire.

from the fatigues attendant on so arled by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms, for peace frontier; the border warfare, which so long had harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided; the savage, driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader, a being Half savage. half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance; and I the interpreter advancing, declared attendant warriors; that the Chief was g very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who comwhich, himself would make known.

matiers in the camp in the best possi- | e. n. a fr so becomed and so dear to lucking for the besteged, the moon ap. lars to wards my farm. I could do no, their heads, the hidren was free freep ble order for the reception of such die the strugging liberties of his country, pearing, discovered the design, which finder. The marigage which I gave them.

introduced. Among the Colonists served, I know him too well, to believe were some fine tall and manly figures; that aught which we could say, would but so soon as the Sachem approach- for a moment prevent him for a moed, he in a moment pointed out the ment from the exposure of his person, Hero of the Monongahela, from amid should the day go against us; but, genthe groupe, although sixteen years had tlemen, recollect what I have often elapsed since he had seen him, and told you, of the Indian's prophecy. then only in the tumult and fury of Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit probattle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed, that the Grand Chief, although perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved towards Col. Washing. ton the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive looks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of which the Colonel having tasted; offered to his guest: the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Col. taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offer- the party the preceding evening, looking the calumet to the chief, who led at each other with anxiety. The touched not the symbol of savage Chief of the medical staff, pleased with friendship. The banquet being now the proof of his prediction, and in reready, the Colonel did the honors of miniscence of what had passed the the feast, and placing the Great Man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. A. mazement now possessed the company, and intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:

I am a Chiel, and the ruler of many tribes. My influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far blue Mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the young Warrior of the Great Battle.-It was on the day, that the white man's blood, mixed with the stream of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief; I called to my young men and said, mark you tall and daring warrior: he is not of the red coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do, himself aione exposed.-Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies .- Our rifles were levelled; rifles which but for him, knew not how to miss .- 'Twas all in vain; a power mightier far than we, ton, accompanied by Dr. James Craik, | shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be at the Great Council Eire of my Fathers, in the land of shades, but ete I go, there is something hids me speak, in the voice of prophecy .- Listen! The President, where so many revolutions-Great Spirit protects that man, and the chief of nations, and a people vet unborn, will hail him as the founder of fered; on none, did the merit discera mighty Empire ! ! -

The savage ceased; his oracle degions, the party formed a camp, on livered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, Yurk." he retired to muse in silence upon that wonder-working spirit, which his dark "Latutor'd mind

Saw oft in clouds and heard him in the

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and ing : were soon buried in sleep. At early were seen slowly winding their way towards the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effect which this mysterious foreign growth, which had been brought | and romantle adventure had upon the Provincials were as various as the vaventurers as comfortable as they could riety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him, One day, when resting in the camp to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever screne and duous an emerprize, a party of Indians | thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "twas passing strange." On in a great measure reigned on the the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most his reputation. 7. The drunkard desand in the war of the revolution it bei destroys his usefulness. 9. The drunk- difficulty in conceding it. came a favorite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed, as the battle to view them with fear, as well as hate; of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The enemy flushthat he was conducting a party, which | ed with the victories of the Sept. and consisted of a Grand Sachem and some Oct. preceding, and protecting a vast amount of baggage, the Americans, proud of the tall of Burgoyne, and desicous of shewing their new allies, the manded the Indians at the fall of French, that they were deserving of geographer, a mative of Byzantium -Braddock, sixteen years before: that their alliance, all conspired to make it He tells us that Philip, the father of A. went on to the land, built alog cabin, bling magnets. When pit characters are the land, built alog cabin, bling magnets. ton to the Western country, this Chief by contested, and the issue very doubted mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defications in carrying on the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defication in the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty defication in the standing the sickness of two of my of them might in the mighty deficient in the standing the sickness of two of my of them mighty deficient in the m

notice would allow, the strangers were every member of the army. Craik obtects that man"-and that one day or another, honored and beloved, he will be the Chief of our Nation, as he is our general, our father and our friend. Never mind the enemy; they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander in Chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, was personally engaged in forming the line of the main body, near the Court-house; while speaking to a favorite officer, the Pennsylvania line, a camnon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes ; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his foilette.-The officers present, several of whom were of night' before, pointed toward Heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Col. Hart ley, it is said, that the Commander-inchief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows-"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs, renders it necessary, that a part of the army should be sacrificed, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and I have therefore selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity. The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, and howing, replied-"Your excellency does me too much honor: your orders shall be obeyed to the letter :" and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth-but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times seen Colonel' Hartley received into the house of the Great friendly recollection more feelingly of. ing eye of the Chief, appear to beam with more pleasure, than on Hartley of

CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE. - The late President Dwight, in a Sermon on Intemperance, mentions among the causes of that most fatal and alarmingly prevalent evil, the follows

1. Example. 2. Frequenting those places where strong drink is conveniently obtained. 3. Evil companions. 4. Customary and regular drinking.

Its Evils -1. It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odiousness, and degradation. 2. Drunkenness exposes the subject of it to many, and those often extreme dangers. 3. The drunkard exposes himself to many temptations and many sins. 4. his health. 6. The drunkard wastes deep and lasting impression was made; troys his reason. 8. The drunkard ard ruins his family -(1. He spreads through his family the habits of intoxication. 2. By squandering their property he deprives them of both comfort and respectability. 3. He breaks drunkard destroys his lite. 11. The drunkard ruins his soul.

Crescents.-The Crescent was the symbol of the city of Bazantiuma now Constantinopie, which the Turks have adopted. This device of the Ottoman empire is of great antiquity, as appears contains that the battle would be brase texander the Great meeting with the propriety of a remonstrance being a very dark night, to undermine the greatest exertions of which L was call the director, who have it off in the The Colonel received the ambassa- made to the commander to chief praymalia, that his tree ps might enter the dor with contiese, and having put ing that he what he expose his per- place without heing perceived, but three hundred and ninety-three dal- | whatever maggins they might have in

edgement of this deliverance, says he, the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and thus the crescent became the symbol."

have been, among the most important George the 3d, of England, as his parand indifferent men. Indeed some of they think summum bonum-the get. I family before the court. ting of money.

A gentleman who had an Irish servant, having stopped at an inn several days, previous to his departure desiged to have a bill, which being brought him; he found a large quantity of port have borne all that I am capable of placed to his servant's account, and bearing, and the fountain of parental questioned him about having so many bottles of wine. "Please your Honor, (cried Pat,) read how many they charge to my account." The gentle man began, "One bottle port, one ditto, one ditto, one ditto"-"Ston, ston, (cried Pat,) they are cheating you. I know I had some of their port, but did not taste a drop of their ditto."

A fresh imported Irishman, on his first shooting excursion, shot a bird and seeing something fall, went to the for a cure for a very bad cold, and frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and I see, Sare, can you like to dreenk branput it in his pocket. The frug kept such a continual kicking, that his companion asked him what made his bird kick so? Och! said Pat, I shot ali. the feathers off, and the poor thing is

Light infusions of Ginger alone, taken twice or thrice a day, have been found by the French Physicians to be very efficacious in rheumatic affect. ions. The pains at first are more acute, but are succeeded by copious perspirations, which afford relief.

The eating of Ices-differently pre pared, caused several deaths at Paris last season. A committee of chemists and physicians were, consulted-who recommended great moderation in the use of it-particularly need water during the great heats; on on coming out of theatres, or other-crowded assem-

Observe those high and steep mountains, they produce nothing, or it a few heros spring up there, they are | for his advice. soon withered for want of nourishment. But look how the valleys and Lills of Loutherbourgh, I never imagined that gentle ascent are covered with her | brand; was so complete a cure. I feel bage, and crowned with flourishing woods. Observe those torrents and ditches, they are wholly destitute of fish, which are found in great numbers in waters of a proper depth and gentle course. Let us apply these observations to mankind; and it will be lound that those who are violent, eager, and hery, seldom succeed in their attempts, when those of a contrary character, employing their abilities in a rational manner, much more frequently accomplish their designs. This is the meth od by which a philosopher ought to turn every thing to advantage. The mere prospect of a country, a prospect of no use to any other man, is to him a A drunkard necessarily wastes his own liceture of wisdom. Would you be inproperty. 5. The drunkard destroys formed how inconvenient it is to manage business with heat and impatience, apply yourself to disentangle a string much ravelled, you will then find no

"GOING TO OHIO."

A few years ago the rage for emigrating from the Atlantic states to O hio, threatened a material diminution their hearts by subjecting them to in. of our laboring population. Let those, supportable mortification) 10. The who still have a hankering after the "lecks and onions" of the Western states, read the following account of the situation and prospects of one of in the Ohio State Journal.

"I came into this country above five years ago, with a family of tour small

suit. I asked for indulgence i none would be granted. My land was sweps from me without mercy, and my fam) ly and myself turned out upon the wide world, from the cabin, which we loved for the shelter which it had affor The Jews are, at present, or lately ded, and the farm which I had seen persons in Europe. The Goldsmidts improved by my labour, and by which were received, many years ago, by I expected to be supported in my old age, and give to my children as a hard ticular friends, and the Rothschilds earned inheritance-but let that pass. have marched over kings, princes and My farm was purchased by the landpriests; one of them has been made a holder, and not satisfied with receiving noble. Others of great wealth were all my hard carnings and the benefit of scattered over the continent. They all my labor for three years, he lasted settled exchanges, and put up or put a writ against me for my body. My down stocks at their will. But, ex. | blood boiled with fury, my heart was cept in the business of turning and bursting with vengeance, when the of making what is called money, these ficer explained to me this writ. My ugreat dignitaries" are very common helpless family, the wrongs which had already received, made me aculike them are extremely ignorant and stu- a madmen; -I resisted the officer-I pid, though always prompt as to what I was indicted for it-dragged from my

> I am now in prison suffering an ignominious punishment, to explate a crime which arose from the madness of despair. My children are in want, and their father is disgraced.-Let them perish.—Let them perish. love is dried up = ***the world is no longer a resting place-** the dark. ness of this dungeon is pleasing to my Phil. Gaz.

> > A CURE FOR A COLD.

Mr. Loutherbourgh, the famous scene-painter, had a fancy that he could cure all diseases, and accordingly prescribed liberally for his friends and all others willing to fall under his hands. A person of great faith applied to him foot of the tree, where he picked up a Loutherbourgh's advice was, . Do you

> "Brandy," replied the patient, nothing loth to find so palateable a medicine hinted, as he imagioed. "Certainly; I have no objection to it what-

> "Vy, then," said Loutherbourgh, thran tea is the very ting for you. Take tree, four-cer, four-cups of it as hot as you can soop-good, big tea cups just after breakfast."

"Without water," inquired the pa-

"Vithout vater!" said Loutherbourgh, avat do you mean! No more ater than is in the bran-lea usel ven made. Take it as you get it. Take four large, very large coops-between breakfast and dinner; and ven you find a change for better or vorse come to

The faith of the patient was great and so was his swallow. For five days he stuck to what he thought was the prescription of the painter-was of course drank all day and, at the conclusion of his exertions, in this way, he came to Loutherbourg full of gratitude

"I am quite cured," said he, "Mr.

quite obliged."

"O, yes," said Loutherbourgh, "E was suro it would cure you. You felt quite contat the time you vastaking it." "Cool ." said the patient-"No, not exactly. I was rather hot. Zounds, Sir, no man can drink a quart of spirits in the forenoon, and keen cool."

Spirits !" said Loutherbourgh. rather astonished, avy there is no spirits in tea made of bran."

"Tea made of bran !" said his amazed friend. It was not brandy I drank." An explanation of course followed. The gentleman, however, was cured.

A celebrated violenceilo performer: at one of his annual Music Meetings, arrived at a principal inn at Gloucester, late on the day previous to that on which he had apprized the landlord of his intention, and found the house extremely crowded in expectation of the Festival. It so happened that the latder was cleared of cold dishes, and the party were too hungry to wait for putting down a joint. The Director sent his friends into the room, bespoke for them, and walked into the kitchen to see what was going forward. He found a fine haunch of mutton just taken off the spir, and placed before the fire whilst the garnishing was gotting reathose emigrants, as given by himself dy, for some gentlemen who had arrived in time. Being determined to secure it for his own party, without being perceived by the copk, he cut one of children and ten dollars in my pocker. his fiddle-striegs into very small pir from several medals, and took its rise I agreed for the purchase of two hun- res. and strewed them over the 6's' from an event related by Stephens the | dred acres of land, with a large land, they were seen energied pomby the holder, for twelve hundred dollars. If heat, and curied up exactly resemand at the end of three years, not with I table the office has electrical - hal one pable, and the utmost cronomy, paid worth to his pay, observing, that